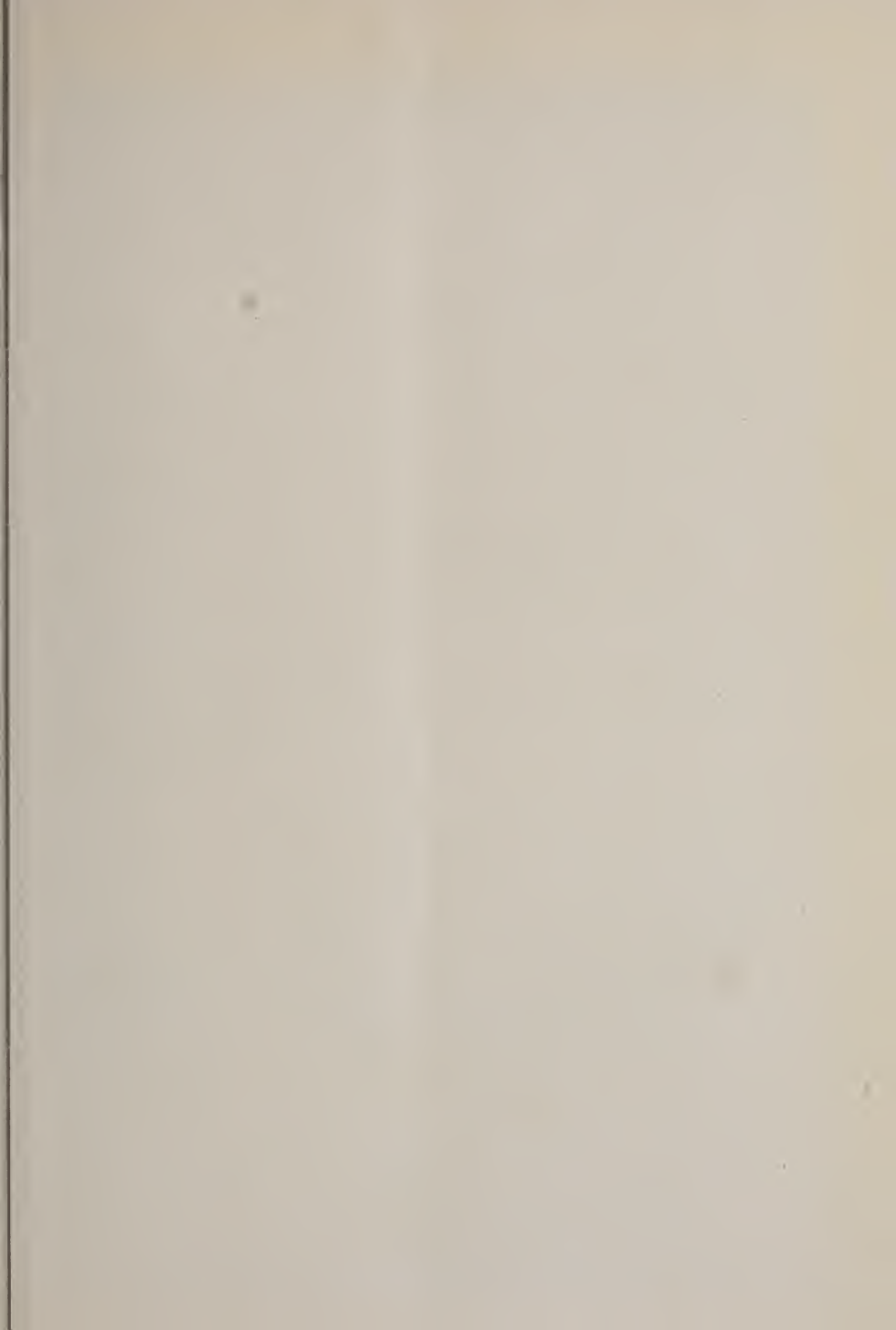


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A MARKET PLACE IN MADURA. (See page 77.)

Life and Light

Vol. XLV.

FEBRUARY, 1915.

No. 2

Before the January LIFE AND LIGHT was in the hands of our readers, on December 14, Miss Gilson, whose article "On the Way Home" has interested many, arrived in New York and soon after came to see her friends in the Board rooms. She had traveled continuously since September 29 save for a few days spent in England. Miss Gilson first went to Africa about forty years ago as a teacher in one of the famous Wellington schools, that at Stellenbosch, and taught there for ten years. After an interval of some years in this country during which she took a course at the Hartford Theological Seminary, she returned under appointment from the American Board in 1896, expecting to do further pioneer work, this time at Mount Silinda, Rhodesia. She was soon called for as a teacher at Melsetter in a government school for the children of white settlers and the Woman's Board loaned her for eight years to do this work. She then returned to Mount Silinda where she has been associate principal until her return for needed rest. Her pupils in South Africa number some of the prominent men of this day, notably the Boer Brigadier General Beyers, who led the recent Boer insurrection. Miss Gilson expects to make her headquarters with a brother's family in Walpole, N. H., but will spend the month of February in the vicinity of Boston.

Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar has just returned to Bombay after an absence of several months. She went as a delegate to the International Y. W. C. A. conference in Stockholm and also visited the "Land of the Midnight Sun," as she was debarred from seeing the Peace Palace at The Hague by the untoward conditions in Europe. She had a serious illness in England, but is now able to take up again her life of blessing to India's daughters in her two city dispensaries. Dr. Karmarkar, who received her degree from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, does a remarkable work among the mill people

in Bombay, for one of her dispensaries treats free of charge the inmates of a tenement house district where 8,000 people are herded together in great *chawls*. This devoted worker has been supported by the New Haven Branch for fifteen years.

Rev. and Mrs. Charles N. Ransom recently visited the Board rooms, and report a delightful summer in Vermont, with improved health as **Missionary** a result. They are now located at Dr. White's Bible School **Personals**. in New York, 541 Lexington Avenue. We note the arrival some time ago of Mrs. Fred E. Stokey of the West Central Africa Mission. Mrs. Stokey, formerly Mabel Woodside, has come to the United States accompanied by her mother, Mrs. T. W. Woodside, for medical treatment and is at present at Liberty, N. Y.

Miss Alice P. Adams of Okayama, Japan, who has been at a sanitarium in California for several months, reports much gain in health, and after a winter in Southern California as an added precaution, will probably be able to come East in April, hoping to return to her work in the autumn.

Mrs. Charles A. Nelson of Canton, South China, has rejoined the mission after some months in this country. Her husband, Rev. C. A. Nelson, has been appointed acting president of the Union Theological Seminary in Canton. Dr. J. E. Walker and Miss Josephine C. Walker of Shaowu, China, arrived in San Francisco, November 30.

The prayers of the devoted missionaries in Africa for reinforcements are receiving answers. The papers of Miss Gertrude Adelaide Newton **A New** of Roxbury, Mass., have been approved and she has been **Worker**. adopted by the Woman's Board of Missions with the expectation that she will join the Zulu Mission. Miss Newton is a graduate of the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago and has had unusual experience in evangelistic work. She has served as pastor in Vermont, and is now located in Lyndon, Vt., where she is employed as community worker. She has also taught under the American Missionary Association in Lincoln Academy, N. C., with success, and has done practical Christian work with many classes of people. She will not sail before September, 1915, but will then find an eager welcome awaiting her.

The death of Mrs. Henry A. Blodgett in Bridgeport, Conn., November 22, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, recalls the remarkable missionary **Sarah Franklin** record of herself and her husband. They went to North **Blodgett**. China in 1856, remaining till 1894, and their service is woven into the life of the mission. Since Dr. Blodgett's death in 1903 his widow has made her home with a son's family in Bridgeport.

In spite of the distress and poverty all about them the missionaries in Turkey have been supplied with the necessities of life. Treasurer Peet ^{Missionaries in} has been able to forward money even to the far interior Turkey. stations, using the Standard Oil Company, the Regie and the Ottoman Bank as agents. Mr. Peet adds: "The conditions of life are somewhat as I should imagine they would be were our city besieged. We have little touch with the outside world, but manage to keep jolly with one another and refuse to become excited." The Board has received many letters asking that the new workers be sent forward as the opportunities for service are great on every hand. But it is the best judgment of the officials here that it is not wise for young missionaries, especially young women, to make their way through hazardous war scenes at the present time, even though there might be no personal danger in the passage. The schools are going on about as usual though in some cases with diminished numbers.

Rev. Charles T. Riggs, writing from Constantinople, tells of the situation as it developed there on the declaration of war: "Apparently we get more excitement here than anywhere else in the country unless it be Smyrna. The police are searching all over the city for wireless apparatus. There is said to be one working somewhere that they have been unable to find. They have searched the two colleges and the Gedik Pasha school, also many private buildings. Mr. Peet will tell you about the military who are occupying some of the old college property at Scutari. In all this Ambassador Morgenthau is doing splendidly and we are proud of him. No anti-American spirit is as yet apparent, here or elsewhere." Mr. Riggs adds later: "Since I wrote the above there have been great doings here, beginning with a great mass meeting at the Mosque of the Conqueror, to which representatives of all the trades and guilds were required to come (I myself saw the porters being rounded up by the police with sticks and got into line for the procession); there the *fatva* of the Sheikh-ul-Islam was read, declaring the *jihad* a sacred duty, after which and after speeches, the procession wound around by the War Department, the Sublime Porte, and the Mosques of Sultan Ahmed and St. Sophia, down to the bridge, and it was a picturesque sight. At the head were some fifty or so *mollahs*, with white turbans, among them a few with the green turban of the lineal descendants of the Prophet. They were chanting a sacred song of some sort. Then followed various groups with banners, indicating various schools, clubs, guilds, etc., and with bands and many flags. The German and Austro-Hungarian flags were

conspicuously exhibited with the Turkish, and there were also several Persian flags. Quite a few men carried drawn swords of the old type, and some of them were going through a sword-play, to the amusement of the crowd."



REMODELED HOUSE AT GEDIK PASHA, CONSTANTINOPLE
Mrs. Marden and Miss Barker in the foreground

In the same letter Mr. Riggs writes that *The Orient*, published in Constantinople, has been suppressed. The excuse is made that English Suspension of is under the ban but this is only a pretext. It may be "The Orient." some time before publication is resumed, although Mr. Morgenthau has used his influence with the Ministers of the Interior and of War for its reappearance.

Much interest attaches to the American School in the old Stamboul quarter in Constantinople, known as our "Gedik Pasha work," to which The Gedik Pasha allusion is made by Mr. Riggs in the preceding paragraph. This school originated in a little Sunday school started twenty-five years ago and occupying rented quarters until the Ju-

bible year, when the women of the Congregational churches of the East gave part of the money necessary for the purchase and remodeling of the house. The generosity of a single donor made possible the finishing of the work and the accompanying photograph shows the place where children of Turks, Armenians, Arabs, Persians, Greeks and Albanians come together and are taught many things, among them the truth that "Jesus is the friend of children." The building is also utilized as an evangelistic center and many classes and conferences are held here. It serves too as the residence of the teachers, among whom are our own Miss Barker and Miss Holeman, also Mrs. Marden and Miss Jones of the W. B. M. I. Soon we shall be able to say "our own Miss Putney" when she is able to join the small and overworked force of teachers who train the children from kindergarten age through early and sometimes later girlhood. We would like to show you also the picture of the faithful Bible woman, Mrs. Bedikian, who so lovingly tells the gospel story to the poor, unfortunate women of the great cosmopolitan city about which so much of the interest of Christendom has centered in all the centuries. Mrs. Bedikian is supported by the Vermont Branch, and "godly women not a few" have prayed and are praying for her ministry, which is doubtless what makes it so effectual.

The Federal Council of Churches which met in its Executive capacity at Richmond, Va., in December, decided to send a deputation to the Protestant churches of Japan. It selected as its messengers to Japan. Prof. Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, long a missionary of the American Board in Japan and beloved of the Christian leaders of that land. They sailed from San Francisco, January 9, bearing fraternal greetings from the churches of North America and assurances of the deep interest of the Christians of our country in the spiritual welfare of the Japanese people.

According to the custom of the last few years some of our churches are planning for mission study classes during Lent, which begins February 24. These weeks offer a favorable opportunity for the bringing together of women not usually found at missionary meetings, and for the discussion of such vital topics as are set forth in *The Child in the Midst*, *The Awakening of Asia*, or other current textbooks. Several such classes might be arranged for in the larger churches,

one for young married women, another for business women who cannot attend afternoon meetings, and still another for the young men and women of the Christian Endeavor Society. Who will be ready to lead such a class in *your* church?

This charming pageant has been given wholly or in part in several places of late. In Springfield, Mass., the Hope Congregational Church "Contrasts in Childhood." It was directed by a committee led by Mrs. Fred C. Brigham and over two hundred children were participants in the closing scenes and in the beautiful tableau of The Magic Christmas Tree. In the Central Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., an entertainment combining parts of the pageant with the Wunderbaum Fairy was given with equal success, the children bringing gifts for the mission field in the last scene. In Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y., where the chapel did not have the necessary stage equipment, a "living curtain" was furnished by the "Angels of the Pageant," who between the scenes veiled the background from the view of the audience, meantime singing carols.

The Chinese women students from the colleges near Boston were entertained in several homes during their Christmas holidays. A delightful A New Year's Reception. body, on New Year's Day, in her beautiful home at Montserrat. The girls assisted in receiving the guests, most of whom were officers of the Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions, and showed great facility in English conversation. They also sang a Christmas carol together while one of the number entertained with a piano selection admirably rendered. Nearly all these young women are the products of Christian Mission Schools in or near Shanghai and Canton.

Meantime the Mission Boards are using the opportunity to bring their work more clearly before their reading constituency. *The Policy* of the New Woman's Board of Missions has been revised and is now Publications. ready in a new and attractive dress; the American Board has just issued a curiously interesting number of the Envelope series,—*The Hustling East*, the same being a résumé of the activities in Fenchow of the Shansi field. Some new leaflets are *The Child at Worship*, also reprints of Mrs. Beach's pleasing presentation of the life of *Foreign Missionary Children*, and Miss Howe's instructive account of *The Child at School in Japan*.

The Prayer Calendar has sold well during these opening days of the new year, but there are still some copies left. The set of Missionary Pictures may be ordered at the same time,—fifty cents will purchase both publications and include postage.

In spite of our vigorous advertising of *Our World Wide Work* and the favorable notice it has received from other reviewers of missionary books, we occasionally find some one who does not know what it is. This well illustrated handbook of the work of the Woman's Board on the field may be used as the basis of programs for missionary meetings or given to friends whose interest in foreign missions you wish to stimulate.

The accompanying comparison of our receipts is decidedly disappointing, as all but one class show a loss. The significant figure is that for regular work and fortunately we can explain a part of the decrease here. Three treasurers (two of them just entering upon the duties of their office) of Branches from which we received \$3,000 last year, failed to get their reports into our hands before the books were closed for the month. We confidently trust that the remaining loss does not indicate any real reduction in our receipts, for the work of the Board will cost more, rather than less, this year on account of the war. Next month we shall report the amount credited to churches under the Apportionment Plan. It was impossible to do so in this number because the churches were allowed until January 10 to get their money into the society treasuries.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 1-31, 1914

	For Regular Work			For Buildings	For Special Objects	From Legacies	TOTAL
	Branches	Other Sources	Total				
1913. . . .	\$15,993.05	\$91.67	\$16,084.72	\$3,758.25	\$242.00	\$3,456.49	\$23,541.46
1914. . . .	7,718.49	624.50	8,342.99	666.50	150.28	1,296.64	10,456.41
Gain . . .		532.83					
Loss . . .	8,274.56		7,741.73	3,091.75	91.72	2,159.85	13,085.05

OCTOBER 18-DECEMBER 31, 1914

1913. . . .	\$20,458.99	\$556.65	\$21,015.64	\$16,199.55	\$648.00	\$5,062.67	\$42,925.86
1914. . . .	14,526.58	2,821.37	17,347.95	1,619.00	426.28	1,486.64	20,879.87
Gain . . .		2,264.72					
Loss . . .	5,932.41		3,667.69	14,580.55	221.72	3,576.03	22,045.99

SOME SCHOOLS OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

IN HARPOOT, TURKEY

BY ISABELLE HARLEY

School has been running for some time and I think you will be glad to hear about the beginning of this year's work. Because of the financial stringency the Board of Managers of the college felt that we ought not to give any help to pupils this year; that only those who could pay full tuition ought to be admitted. A notice was sent to all our pupils, both boys and girls, to that effect. Consequently on the first day there was a very small representation of pupils. Miss Riggs is walking on crutches these days and is forbidden by the doctors to go up and down stairs, so it fell to me to open the school, that is to greet the pupils and explain a few necessary items. Miss Riggs sat in her room and received pupils there, and really opened the school by giving directions from her chair. It did not seem a bit like the first day of school. The girls present were sad because so many of their classmates were not present. There was the anxiety of war, for the country was in the midst of mobilization and many of their friends were being taken for soldiers. Miss Riggs' absence from the platform was another reason and then too many of the teachers and pupils had hoped Miss Daniels might be here for the opening of school. It looked for a few days as if we might have a very small school this year but the attendance has increased steadily until now we have a registration of 306 against 365 last year. The boarding department is still small because few of our orphans are here and that department is largely made up of orphans. Many girls came late because traveling was not very safe and means of conveyance hard to find. The government has requisitioned all good horses, so traveling by *araba* is almost impossible. The only horses to be found are those which have been rejected by the government. Donkey travel is the kind most popular these days and that is very slow. It is said that the best donkeys are also to be requisitioned by the government. If any of us should want to go to America now you see it would be absolutely impossible. We could not even get to the coast of Turkey to say nothing of getting through or around Europe. But all things considered we think Harpoot is a pretty good place to live in. We certainly are living in an uncertain state but as yet we are far better off than people in other parts of the world. All men, who are fit, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty have been enlisted and sent on to Erzroom, except those educated youths who are kept here to be trained in

the military school for officers. We had hoped that this was to be the end of the mobilization, but this last week has brought another order that men from thirty to thirty-five are called and must respond or be sent to the gallows (so says the notice). At first an exemption tax of forty-three liras (\$180) was expected but now it is not. Every man between the stated ages must respond at headquarters or pay the penalty. That will take many of our teachers but fortunately none of our professors. We have only one professor under thirty-five years of age and he is exempt because he has had an operation for appendicitis and it "is feared his appendix may come back."



A ROADSIDE CLINIC, HARPOOT

There is great poverty in the country for the government does not support its soldiers and those who have gone have had to leave their families without any means of support. The government is requisitioning anything and everything that it wants and many of the merchants have suffered in this way. Soldiers are sent to help themselves (for the government) and nothing is given as pay. That of course affects the cost of living and everything is very high. No fudge will be made this winter, I fear, in the "Old Ladies' Home," as we ladies call our house. Not only shops have been relieved of their stock but private homes in places have been invaded by soldiers sent by the government. The financial

strain has been relieved some for the banks in Constantinople are now doing a little business. So much for a brief summary of the situation as we see it in Turkey. If things do not get any worse we are glad that we live in the interior for we do not hear all the things which disturb the missionaries in the coast cities.

I am to be found in the vicinity of the two kindergartens all the morning but do not do any actual teaching. I feel the girls should have all the opportunity there is for practice. In our program class the work is planned out week by week so that all are doing uniform work. That makes it possible for a girl to step out and let another come in as leader when her time is up. I join in the plays so that the children feel I am a part of the kindergarten. As one little girl told her mother, "Miss Harley comes to see us every day, plays with us and is our big leader. We like to have her play with us for we love her very much."

The teacher in charge of the kindergarten in the lower part of the city is one of the girls who graduated from my first class. She is doing excellent work and enjoys the older girls as assistants. She has the interest of the girls at heart and is doing everything she can to help them. How she manages is a perfect marvel to me for the kindergarten room is very small and there are forty children and three teachers in it. Even when there are three lessons going on at once there is no confusion. The children are as interested as they can be. She lets the girls who are in training take charge and there is perfect harmony among teachers and children. I go there every week to observe the girls and come away happy that such work under such unfavorable conditions is possible.

In our own kindergartens we have fifty-six children altogether but more will come I feel sure. Many of the children have sore eyes and that is one reason why they have not yet come. The children in the free-kindergarten are badly afflicted with sore eyes so Miss Jacobsen, our Danish nurse, washes them every day. At first the children cried when they saw her coming with basins and towels but after the first washing there was no further trouble. It was rather upsetting to the work of the kindergarten to have her come there, so now the nurse girl in the kindergarten takes the children to Miss Jacobsen's clinic room. They think it is great fun to go there and run as if they were going to a party. There is a great improvement in the condition of their eyes and I hope that after a few days there will be no further need of treatment. Miss Jacobsen is a great blessing to us. I consult her on every occasion of sore eyes, swelling of the glands and skin diseases. The children love her too.

Our mothers' meetings are to be continued this year. I want the help of Mrs. Henry Riggs in this branch of the work and am waiting until she comes in from The Garden. I hope in a few weeks we can begin to have regular weekly meetings. I can see the influence of the meetings last year on the children. We have the custom of using aprons in the kindergarten for the children whose clothes are ragged and torn. Sometimes, yes often, they are used to cover up dirt. It was not necessary to use as many aprons last year as in former years. The children are much cleaner and neater. I consider it the most important branch of the kindergarten work. There is a personal element in my enthusiasm also and that is that it gives me a chance to get well acquainted with the mothers. I do not have the time for calling that I ought to have and this is one way of coming in contact with the mothers.

Our ladies who know Turkish are doing quite a bit of calling among Moslem ladies and are being gladly received into their homes. Many of them have sent or will have to send sons or husbands to military service and they are much troubled. They welcome any verses of Scripture which give comfort or hymns of faith. Two Turkish boys, sons of one of our Garden neighbors, are registered in the boys' department. This makes three Moslem students, the third being a Kurdish boy who has been studying in our school for two years. The parents of the last two boys say that they have sent their boys to our school in order that they may come under better moral influences than is possible in any Turkish school. So you see the high moral standard of our school is recognized by the Moslems. Our aim is to do everything possible to reach the Moslems and we are quite delighted that these boys have come.

IN TALAS, TURKEY

BY STELLA N. LOUGHRIDGE

Now that school is well started for another year, I must sit down and tell you how things are. I know you are anxious to hear from us over here these days and you will be glad to hear that our school, like many others of our Board schools, is in a much better condition than we expected we should be this year. Ten months ago our question was, "Shall we open school?" It certainly looked then as though we could not possibly do it, for everywhere there was the same condition—no money, and a spirit of hopelessness. In the face of that, it took courage to announce that our Talas schools would open on the 24th of September. Our hope was that some of our boarding pupils from the villages would be able to

come, because the harvest of wheat this year had been unusually abundant. This would help in two ways. It would put a little money into the hands of the farmers and also the price of bread would be low enough to make the problem of supply in the schools an easier one.

Our school is largely a boarding school, the day pupils being few in comparison to the boarders, so we could not hope for much income from the day pupils, especially as the town and city people have the hardest time to get on now as all business is stopped and no work is to be found. However, we sent out word that the school would open and invited our teachers to return to their work if they were willing to accept what could



THE FIRST PUPIL IN THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT TALAS
Taken last spring on the school lawn, when she returned with her baby

be offered—nothing more than board. I am glad to say that all of our teachers loyally accepted this offer and have returned to their work with a fine spirit to do their best to keep the school up to its former grade of efficiency.

On the opening day, we had three boarders, but since then they have been coming in slowly and now we have thirty boarders if we count all departments from kindergarten up. We now have over one hundred pupils. Of course many of them can pay but little, yet we hope to be able to get through the year, and be able to pay our teachers a little besides their board. We announced that all boarders must bring six liras

(about \$25) in cash with them. This they have done and for the present that gives us sufficient money. Our hard times will come after January, for in taking six liras now, we have taken the large part of the payments expended for the year. But things are going so much better than we had dared to hope before, we are encouraged to feel that all will come out right.

The girls are so happy to be in school. They have feared too that the school could not open and now that they are here, and school running as usual, with their teachers back in their places, they are happy indeed, and I am sure they appreciate the school more than ever. In saying "their teachers back in their places" I am conscious, however, that three is one large vacancy left by Miss Orvis' absence. It has been a summer of unexpected things and I am sure Miss Orvis has had more than her share of waiting and uncertainty. This seems the best possible time for her to take her furlough as the work here is smaller than usual and the difficulties of travel are so great. Miss Dwight and I are both in good health and with a good corps of teachers we can carry the work nicely. Meanwhile, Miss Orvis can carry out a plan which we have talked of a good deal together and hoped that she might be able to carry out sometime. She wishes to have more study along primary school lines for it is so important to have good training in teaching principles and methods for our girls,—the larger proportion of whom teach after graduation.

We hope that after these difficult times are past our work may open out and become larger and more efficient and more useful than ever before. No one can predict what new and greater opportunities may be awaiting us in the near future here in this country. So this seemed to us a good time for preparation.

On Wednesday, Miss Burrage and I went to Cesarea to visit schools and look after work there. We were accompanied by Mr. Irwin and we went in our station carriage taking our fine station team which has been imprisoned in the compound for two months. For several days Mr. Irwin and Mr. Wingate had been taking the horses to the city for we saw that we could not keep them forever shut up and we needed to use them in our work. We knew of course we were running a risk of having them confiscated by the government. However, we took special precaution and took them into the court of the kindergarten building so that they would be on American property. In spite of all, the policeman came about three o'clock and took them away. Mr. Irwin protested to the governor of the city but he said they had a right to take them. We have not yet received

word from Mr. Peet as to what further steps to take in the matter. These things are very hard to bear but I suppose we must be patient and keep holding on.

We found the schools in the city in good condition and full of pupils. In both of the schools visited our own graduates are teaching and we can have a good deal of influence in the direction of the work. Five out of the six graduates of last June are teaching this year. The sixth, a Greek girl, was invited to the Adana American School but could not go because of difficulty of travel.

I must tell you how glad we are to have the help of Miss Richmond and Miss Phelps in the school this year. That makes the work much easier. Miss Burrage besides looking after the kindergarten here is putting in some valuable work in visiting. It is especially needed this year.

IN TUNGCHOU, CHINA

BY DELIA D. LEAVENS

We have now in the boarding school twenty-four boarders and twenty-nine day pupils. There is a very good spirit among the girls this year and their manners are improving a bit, I think. We have begun to give deportment marks and it is having a wholesome effect. One of their great faults has been noisiness and disorder but they are trying to do better. I have begun going over at their breakfast time to see that they are orderly and to inspect their dusting and sweeping. I found much to be desired in this respect. We had quite different ideas about the amount of dusting that was necessary but they are coming around to my point of view, or more truly they realize that it is wise to adopt my methods if they wish to escape doing their work over again. I hope in time to be able to trust them to do their work well with less inspection. It is not an easy matter to keep a house clean in this country for if there is not dust there is mud.

The only study I teach regularly is drawing. This is the third year we have had it and some of the older girls have made quite a bit of progress. They all like it very much because it is so different from their other studies and I thoroughly enjoy my Wednesday mornings. The two upper grades are just beginning to dabble in water colors and find it quite amusing. Next month I am expecting to take three classes for one of my married teachers, and shall enjoy the extra work. I have time for it and I shall get to know the girls better. As one of my subjects is geography I hope to learn a lot. I have been poring over maps to try to find out-of-

the-way bays, capes, cities, etc., that I am not very clear on in English and can but guess when translated* into Chinese. Mrs. Wickes has promised to take a class in arithmetic, and she has been struggling with the terms for multiplication, division, subtraction, etc. I am especially glad that she is going to get to know some of the schoolgirls for I know her suggestions in many lines will be valuable. She is a splendid girl and I am enjoying very much getting better acquainted with her.

IN ADAMS, SOUTH AFRICA

Miss Edithe A. Conn who went to the field in 1912 from Fargo, N. D., has been helping at the Normal School in Adams during Miss Evelyn Clarke's furlough. Adams, better known as Amanzimtoti, is south of Durban, and here is located the Amanzimtoti Institute. The normal department of this coeducational institute numbers more than one hundred pupils of which at last accounts eighty-eight were girls. The school is a union institution supported by the American Board and the United Free Church of Scotland. Miss Caroline E. Frost and Miss Evelyn F. Clarke are the teachers furnished by the Woman's Board, in addition to Miss Conn. Miss Frost in a letter written some months ago speaks enthusiastically of the Christian character and influence of some recent graduates,



THE NEW NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING

and Miss Conn writes of her joy in the Christ-like spirit shown by some of the girls during vacation:—

“Perhaps I gained the most satisfaction from a Vacation Club. I had some cards on which were printed those words. Then I spoke to the girls about their debt to other girls and to their community, and asked those who wished to try and begin to pay that debt. I expected very small results the first time for such things have to grow gradually. Some forty girls took cards and the results were encouraging. One Sunday school was started and left in flourishing condition. Two girls worked up concerts to swell various church funds, making about three pounds each. Some ten did definite work in Sunday schools starting classes or keeping up a Sunday school about to die during the vacation season. One gathered some church members and taught them hymns, as the hymn book supply was short. Others had gatherings of the little folks for verse learning. One went to a distant kraal with friends for a Sunday meeting. Among the various reports were one or two amusing ones of girls who ‘made’ younger brothers and sisters pray before sleeping. One girl said she even waked her brother if he managed to get to sleep without his prayers. The whole number of people reached was perhaps not many but each effort helped the girl who made it which was after all my aim.

“This term we are having little group meetings of about fifteen girls each, and talking together about how to help the real heathen girls and those who have come out of heathenism but have not become Christians. Our problem with the first is mostly the father who won’t let the daughter talk of Christ. To meet that I have tried to lead the girls to see that their ordinary friendships can do much. The other class is the real problem—hard to reach and hard to hold.”

SOCIAL SERVICE IN OUR MISSIONS

WELFARE WORKERS AT PEKING

Now and again the curtain is pulled aside and we catch alluring glimpses of the “social service” side of our missionary work. So many young people are turning to the noble professions of social welfare, civic betterment, and kindred sociological pursuits, and are sometimes apparently unmindful that the Christian missionary, at home and abroad, includes all this and much more in his daily program.

We quote first from the report of woman’s work for the Peking field, showing Mrs. Ament and Miss Reed at work in

THE OLD GRANARIES

Mrs. Ament inquired of one of the Bible women if any women worked outside the home in factories, "Only in one place that I know of" was the answer. "And where is that?" "In the Lu Mi Chang" was the reply. "Can we go and see the conditions under which they work?" "I will ask one of the church members whose daughter works there," she said.

And so it came about that led by warm-hearted Mrs. Heng, a little company of four entered the place where since that day in November our prayerful interest has been centered, and where 1,800 women and girls work six days in the week. As we watched them sitting on their mats, and making soldiers' clothes, 600 in each of the great rooms, our hearts went out to them in a great sympathy, and we were glad to overhear the question of the guards to the overseers of the work, "Are not these people who lecture? And would they be willing to have regular times of speaking to these women? It would be a good thing for them." Mrs. Heng repeated the question and in a few moments the guards were quieting the talkative women, and securing a measure of silence in which we each tried our best to be heard. The work that day was putting fur linings into long khaki garments, and the dust from the fur so filled the air that it was almost impossible to speak without coughing, and to address women who had never learned to listen to public speech was not easy. Warned by these difficulties, the next time we went the plan was tried of sitting among them and speaking to the twenty or thirty who could readily hear. By this method we obtain the response so necessary if we would do effective work, and we find the interest increasing, and when six speakers can go and spend two hours all at once it is possible to reach most of the women with an entire story, and to get the offer of cushions to sit upon, tea (?) to drink, and words of appreciation or inquiries for further explanation, that make the hearts of the band of preachers to rejoice. A number of Christians have been found among them and many Moham-medans, as it is in the vicinity of a mosque and settlement, of which as we have recently learned there are many in the city.

By great diligence a few earn ten cents (United States money) a day, but very many not more than three or four, especially when the style changes as it does nowadays even in soldiers' clothes. The order kept is remarkable and the treatment fair and good as far as one can see. The overseers are women. Only a few tailors and a few guards are needed and they have a separate room where they receive the finished work.

The women's folders are stamped on the completion of each garment, and pay is received once a week. As the doors are closed Sundays, it is our opportunity to persuade them to attend service, and a small but pretty steady rill makes its way to the church outside the Chi Hua Gate.

Some also come to the South church, and now that we are putting in speakers from the North they will draw some in that direction, as the women live all over the region in the care of our three churches. Many are Manchus, most are city bred and have known better days. Others are from cruder surroundings but are no less receptive. One finds all kinds



AT THE TEMPLE FAIR

of soil but there seems more than the usual proportion of good soil in the hearts of these patient toilers, whose losses have made them humble and who say, "This is what we want. Stay longer, we like to hear about these things. You certainly understand our circumstances and what we lack." We need a larger body of trained women, and the urgency of the need has caused some whom we have tried to interest in Bible study to say, "Give us some help, for we want to know how to help these women."

AT THE FAIRS

Miss Reed tells also of the gospel story as it is set forth to the crowds of Chinese women at the spring festivals:—

"The fairs during the past year have been again absorbing and full of

hope. It was thought that the crowds in the temple had decreased and we were sure that those in the chapel were larger. The conduct of the audience had improved also, for the women would sit and listen far more quietly than in other years, and afterwards many would tell us how they loved to hear these things.

“In the temple it was still pitiful to watch the women who were burning incense, though they were fewer than before. One young woman, pretty and well dressed, who was performing a vow, seemed especially in need of sympathy. She was making extremely slow progress from the front gate of the temple, through three large courts to the central idol. At every step she would kneel and kowtow, bending her head three times to the ground, and then would rise and move forward one step and kowtow again. As she went on and became more and more weary it seemed almost impossible for her to rise, and serving women would have to help her up. Sometimes she would stand and rest some minutes before she could go on. She seemed quite unconscious of the crowd in the court watching her. All this was in performance of a vow made during the illness of an older member of the family, who had at last recovered. At the same time other women might be seen kowtowing successively at each of the shrines all around the great enclosure, and leaving their sticks of smoking incense in the great jars as they passed them. All about beggars were sitting, as repulsive in appearance and action as they could make themselves, and priests of the temple, with dull expressionless faces, were constantly coming up with their little baskets, begging for cash. These last made one feel the hollowness and futility of their religion, while the women in appearance so devout, made one’s heart ache as one thought of the desire and earnestness, and the disappointment it must meet with. One went back to the chapel rejoicing over everyone who could be persuaded to come away and hear the truth of God and the news of eternal life.

“We rejoiced too over the children, who kept their tent crowded, and sang lustily and studied their verses loud and long. We are sure that in their future years they will not join the numbers of those who offer incense in the temple.

“The next fair near the Manchu Encampments was again a time of crowded tents and constant speaking. The women whose homes are in those retired settlements are still in great anxiety. Allowances from the government are smaller and come at greater intervals, and it is hard indeed to satisfy the physical needs of a family with so little. Many of

them were too despondent even to leave their homes and come to the meetings. Many others came and sat long to listen. We pray that the memory of the words they heard may not leave them, even though they have not come to the belief that will help and save. There are such crowds of women in need in all those incampments. If only there were more workers among our number much more time might be spent among these Manchus, who at last may be approached with the gospel story. Work for the children was also carried on here, and again the crowd in their tent was unvarying. One may always be sure of a following of children, wherever one moves in China."

THE "DOJOKAN" AT MATSUYAMA, JAPAN

Miss Parmelee of Matsuyama sends a translation of an account given in the *Kyuzai Kenkyu*, a magazine published in Osaka in the interests of benevolent work among the Japanese. After some appalling statistics showing the per cent of immorality among the factory girls who are herded together in big hostels, which are breeding places for disease and crime, the article calls attention to the different conditions obtaining in the Matsuyama *Dojokan*, Sympathy Home, the first home and school established in Japan for factory girls and probably as yet the only Christian home and school for working girls in Japan.

In this Home, in ten years, out of 100 girls only 2.7 have died; nearly the same death rate as for the city of Matsuyama (of about forty-five or forty-six thousand people) which is 2.5. The manager, Mr. Omoto, attributes this fair rate to the fact that the girls were housed some distance from the factory, so they had some fresh air exercise, that they had ventilation in their sleeping rooms and that they had proper food and hours of sleep. In ten years, out of 301 *Dojokan* girls only one has gone wrong, though out of these 301 girls, six were sent back to their homes as they were inclined to moral degeneration.

The Factory Girls' Home has been fostered by Dr. Sydney Gulick and Miss Parmelee, whose efforts in spite of the lack of equipment and inadequate housing have accomplished wonders in the island of Shikoku with its population of three millions. Miss Olive Hoyt has again taken up her work in Matsuyama after an absence of some months.

WOMAN'S CLUBS IN CESAREA, TURKEY

An interesting feature of the work in Talas is the Women's Sewing Society which has been in existence for nearly eleven years. This year it was carried on entirely without the aid of the missionaries. Twelve or

fourteen women have met together weekly during the winter months to spend a couple of hours in sewing for the poor. One of the members is always appointed to read aloud from some helpful book while the others are working, in order as one member put it, that there may be no time for gossip. About sixty-three articles of clothing have been made and distributed this past winter. In addition to this they have also given several days to helping with the hospital sewing.

The new work done during the year falls under two heads, the Educational Club of Cesarea and the Y. W. C. A. work of Talas. The Educational Club was begun in February under the care of the Misses Burrage and Richmond, and the wife of the pastor of the Cesarea church, and was composed of those teachers and mothers who had formerly been connected with the Talas Girls' School and the kindergarten in the city. Twelve members were enrolled to which six names were added later. The aim of the club is to provide mental stimulus and to keep those young women who have had opportunities of education, from drifting back. At the fortnightly meetings current events are taken up and there is reading and discussion of the topics of the day. Three public meetings have been held with attendance of from 250 to 300. These meetings have stirred up great interest, more men being present than women. Teachers, preachers, priests, and wealthy merchants have vied with each other for choice seats. Papers read by the members were on such subjects as these, "The need of more study and reading by mothers and women in the home," "Progress among Women," "Socrates," "Mohammed," etc. Mrs. Wingate also gave a talk on "Armenian Folk Lore," which was much appreciated.

The organization of the Y. W. C. A., as introduced by the ladies of the Talas Girls' School, has also awakened deep interest and longing for more service among women. The extension committee attending to the town work began with almost twenty members. Each one has some special duty, such as assisting the school C. E. Society in town Sunday meetings; another, who has herself deeply suffered, visits and reads with and tries to comfort those of her neighbors in need of help; some collect children on Sunday afternoons and interest them in pure and uplifting stories. Others are teaching women to read, and several have been cordially received into a near-by village, where they are trying to do a little Bible work. And so the work goes on. The monthly missionary meetings of the Y. W. C. A. have deeply touched them and have given them a deeper interest in women of other lands and nationalities. Some

have been much drawn toward work for their Moslem sisters here, and more or less regular visiting has been done in several of their homes. In some cases reading lessons are given and in others the story parables, dealing as many of them do, with the everyday life of the Moslem women, are eagerly listened to. This work was begun very quietly and has gone on so far without difficulty, and we trust that in all lines it may be but the beginning of greater things to follow.

A BRAHMAN WOMAN'S CLUB, INDIA

The woman's club movement has penetrated even to the most conservative circles in the interior districts of India but these Oriental women have had no experience in banding themselves together or in holding meetings. If only a Western woman could be at hand to show them how we do it! Sometimes they are able to appeal to a missionary's wife, if she has succeeded in establishing social relations with them. An American woman connected with the Marathi Mission of the Woman's Board tells of this interesting experience.

"A few weeks ago when calling at a Brahman's house, the mistress told me about a Brahman ladies' club she and her friends were trying to keep up. They were discouraged because the women would not come. I asked if I might join them the next Saturday and received a cordial invitation. I went and found but five ladies. When talking of what could be done, I said, 'You call the women together for next week and tell them I am going to give a lecture.' The next week I went over wondering what to say to a little handful of people. What was my utter surprise to find the room full of women and girls—over fifty in all! I had thought of talking to the women about the training of children but I changed my mind and began telling them of how American women live. I talked nearly an hour and a half and they begged me to keep on. They had listened intently to every word. I said at the close that I could tell a good deal that would interest them but I wanted the other ladies to take part. To my surprise the next week three women came with papers which they had prepared shyly hidden in their garment folds. They have participated each week since then and some have done remarkably well. Not many can read and upon inquiring how these have learned, I find that nearly all have learned since being married. One said she learned after her children began going to school."

Do not let a single duty come to your hands that you do not do in remembrance of Him.—*W. Boyd Carpenter.*



Junior Work

ALL IN A BOX!

Have you thought of the possibilities of missionary boxes? No, I'm not speaking this time of boxes of dolls and picture cards and supplies sent over the seas to our missionaries, though what that variety can mean both to those who give and those who receive is worthy of careful thought on the part of every leader. The things which it is possible for such a box to accomplish, the influences which its contents may set in train even the most vivid imagination cannot easily foresee.

But have you thought of the possibilities of another variety of missionary box, prepared with just as careful thought for our own women and children? Let me ask another question. Have you ever watched a youngster of eight or a girl of fourteen or children of thirty or fifty or seventy years receive a dainty box—contents unknown—and proceed to survey it and then untie it and finally open it? Have you ever thought how much a veil of mystery in the shape of neat bits of pasteboard enhances the value of the thing it conceals from too easy view? Everything comes in boxes these days from pure food to worsted mufflers! What about missionary information?

Several experiences have inspired this rhapsody. One has been the plan of a Junior Sunday School Superintendent; another the success of the Home League boxes journeying about to the shut-ins and the busy-all-day people and those who "really can't manage to get to the meetings." But let me tell you about the Superintendent. In her Sunday school the gifts of the juniors are piled in with those of the entire school and their use controlled by a grown-up committee none too interested in missionary work. For the present she cannot alter this situation. By her five-minute missionary stories and exercises every Sunday, however, she is training up prospective members of benevolence committees who will be more in sympathy with missions! And as a part of this training all the birthday money brought Sunday by Sunday is kept for missionary work and designated to objects at home or abroad by intelligent vote of the boys and girls themselves.

But five minutes and just on Sunday is not a long period. And in a large Sunday school room it is impracticable to use any but very large pictures, even though one is well aware of the value of the "eye gate" as well as of the "ear gate." So this Superintendent set herself to the task of concocting some arrangement which could reinforce the training given in the Sunday

school session. Result: a "box"—a birthday box prettily prepared and tied up to be carried home for a week by the fortunate youngster whose birthday pennies should proclaim to the school that he or she had just passed another milestone. Can you see in your mind's eye the glow of anticipation on the face of the temporary possessor of that box?

So much for the box. Now what of the things inside it, for the test of its ultimate value after all depends upon them. When the brave bright box is opened, when the veil of mystery has been torn aside—what then?

Suppose your children are hearing—as many Sunday school children are this year—about the boys and girls of India, would not a box containing things like this be interesting:—

Colored picture post cards of scenes in India. Excellent ones are obtainable from the Baptist Foreign Missionary Union, Ford Building, Boston.

Pictures from the *Geographic Magazine*, the *Missionary Herald*, LIFE AND LIGHT, *Everyland* and similar sources, mounted on large sheets of attractive blue or green or brown paper.

Pictures from the *Orient Series* which are missionary in subject and printed like Perry pictures by the Baptist Board referred to above.

Directions for games such as children play in India, copied from Katherine Hall's *Children at Play in Many Lands*.

Two small dolls, painted brown, dressed in the costume of India and marked with names.

Brief facts about the way boys and girls live in India, gathered from many sources and perhaps bound into a little home-made booklet.

Stories about specific boys or girls in India, such as may be found in back numbers of children's missionary magazines and cut out. Also stories such as are printed in leaflet form by various Boards. Bound volumes of the *Mission Dayspring* are available at the Rooms or may be borrowed for examination, numbers of the magazine desired being then ordered.

Perhaps this is enough by way of suggestion. Box makers, once imbued with the idea will find no dirth of material. On the contrary unexpected sources will "turn up." Why not try the plan or some variation of it in your Sunday school department or class or in your Junior Endeavor Society or your Mission Band? Remember that when a box goes into a home it's likely to reach not merely one but several members of the family.

Inquiries regarding this department should be addressed to Miss Mary Preston, Secretary of Young People's Work.



Board of the Pacific

From Miss Parsons, written after war was declared:—

Still I see no cause for immediate alarm on account of missionary interests. America is recognized as neutral, and is honored for it. We

Conditions have a splendid Ambassador, and one in touch with Mr. Peet at Brousa. every day. Here in Brousa, we are near enough to Constantinople to get there on very short notice, provided Constantinople should be a place anyone wanted to get to! We have a good many supplies laid in, in case prices go up higher yet, and our Turkish men servants are very loyal and faithful to the school and to us. There does not seem anything to do but to keep quietly on doing the things we are now busy about.

AMONG THE PULLIYARS IN INDIA

BY REV. JAMES C. PERKINS

I have written you about the Pulliyars and wish to take you over a recent trip that I made to the mountains where they live. A young American who had recently graduated from Yale College and was traveling around the world, was my companion.

We were obliged to travel for eighteen miles from Dindigul, in bullock *bandies* (carts), before we reached the foot of the mountains. The bullocks made very slow time, only three miles an hour, so we were about six hours in reaching the foot. The road in some places was very rough and in other places muddy, and we came near upsetting more than once. The thing to do when your *bandy* is going over, is to jump and catch at something on the upper side to ease the fall that has got to come. I have been over a number of times, but escaped upon this particular occasion.

Reaching the foot of the mountains, our climb commenced, the coolies taking our luggage, and going on ahead. Two ponies met us to help us up the ascent, without saddle or bridle and with only a slippery blanket tied on in lieu of a saddle. Whether it was due to the fact that I was not accustomed to mount a horse without a saddle with stirrups, or because there was not so much spring in me as when I first came to India, twenty-nine years ago, my jump onto the animal was a dismal failure and I slipped back onto the ground and scorned such help for the rest of the

trip. My friend also discarded his horse, and we commenced the steep, rocky, arduous journey of six miles, up what seemed to be an old water course, crossing a swift flowing river four times within one mile.

When we had nearly reached the hill village of Tonnimally, the villagers discovered our approach, and came in a body to welcome us, with noisy tom-tom and the screeching fife. The delight with which they greeted us compensated us for our wearisome climb. They have a rude, hastily constructed church, a sort of a wigwam structure erected between two plantain, or banana trees, as you would call them in America. You may ask, "How is it that people in the tropics are so well wrapped up?" The point is, we are 5,000 feet above sea level, and it is quite cold. I, therefore am wearing a sweater, as you may observe, and the people have blankets and cloths about them. Forty-three of this number were baptized and admitted to the church recently, and you would have been surprised to have heard these poor people, who with but few exceptions can neither read nor write, repeat Scripture, the creed, the Lord's prayer, and relate the stories of the Redeemer's life. The Hindu has an excellent memory, and it is not difficult to teach him anything that calls for the exercise of that faculty.

Persecution, I hear, has commenced, and these people are going to have a hard time of it before long. The high-caste people of the hills are furious with them for becoming Christians and I tremble for them.

I hope soon to get money to help them to change that leafy church into one of a more substantial nature. A catechist teacher has already been placed there.

We spent the night in this village and the next morning went about four miles down one mountain and up another and reached the village of Pundrimally, where the people are Pulliyars, and all wish to become Christians, but dare not. They attend our meeting and show every sign of being Christians but they never have formally become so. After my sermon and the close of the service and I had gone, I was told that a high-caste man who sat on a rock outside the house where the services were held, said to the Pulliyars, "So you wish to become Christians, do you?" "Just join as the Tonnimally people have done, and see what becomes of your houses!" We all know that if they avowedly become Christians, they will have to lose their houses, for the ground on which their huts are erected belongs to the high-caste Hindus. I felt for the poor people very keenly, and mourned my inability to provide them with some means of escape from their dilemma. They not only lose their houses, but if

they actually become Christians they will not be allowed to work in the coffee and tea estates of the high-caste people. If I only could purchase some forest land for them to clear and cultivate, they would become Christians to-morrow! But just now the alternative seems to them to be to remain as they are, or confess Christ and starve.

A few years ago we were able to get some wild forest land, and about one hundred and fifty Pulliyars, who were unable to bear the cruel persecutions of the high-caste people, came and settled and built up the village of Kodikadu, which is four miles lower than where their persecutors live—and four miles above the plains. They cleared away the forest,



VISITING THE PULLIYARS

built their houses, and planted bananas, coffee and tea. They are a happy and contented people, not making much more than a sufficient living by real hard work, but delighted to be free from unspeakable cruelties of their former masters. In the picture, you can see a part of the rude church building with the congregation in front, 2 is the native preacher, and 3, the teacher of the day school. The preacher, a very able man, has also to go to Tonnimally and Pundrimally and look out for the congregations of those villages. We expect great things of some of those little urchins after they have passed through this village school, and through our boarding school in Dindigul town, and then on through our high school in Pasumalai near Madura City.

Miss Denton writes from the Doshisha Girls' School, Kyoto, Japan :—

I must tell you of our school opening. There were more girls absent than usual, as there has been much sickness, and the railroad is torn up by floods and the seas are so rough that the pupils from the other islands will be slow in coming. The chapel exercises were most impressive. The twenty-third Psalm was read as we remembered how the Lord has led and will lead this school from its small beginning to this day when we open the fall term with Dean Sasabe and the splendid new James Hall. The introduction of the new Dean and of Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka was very simple, and then the college girls took their way to James Hall, and the academy girls to the east to take full possession of Pacific Hall. Dr. Harada met all the college girls in the general class room in the west wing, where he made a strong appeal to them to use the splendid building for the glory of God, and not for mere self-gratification. It is a fine building, no tower, but with two wings; otherwise it is built on the plan of Pacific Hall. Now when we have a chapel and office and library and reading room, and rooms for writing and drawing, and a science building, this school will be well equipped. With the old materials that were on the land, we are going to enlarge the East Dormitory, so we begin another active building period, and hope that thus we may do away with the sickness caused by the overcrowding.

A scholar in Peking has been investigating the New Testament for himself and was soundly converted. "My Word" . . . "not void." He came into the Bible Society rooms in Peking and said that he was persuaded of the absolute truth and inestimable value of this book to renovate China. He had investigated various faiths. This was the one that rung true. Could he get copies to send to his friends? As many as fifty? Could he get five hundred copies? Finally he ended by buying five thousand five hundred and eighty-four copies of the New Testament, some for influential friends in elegant leather bindings. He paid for them at once and was preparing elegant silk sheets to accompany many of them. On these sheets were written in scarlet and gold characters his estimate of the precious Book. Pray for those Bibles.

—Mrs. Arthur H. Smith.

"It shall accomplish that whereunto I have sent it."

OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Miss Mary M. Root writes from Madura :—

The Bible women have a little helping society among themselves and every month lay aside a few annas. I told them of the Golden Anniversary Fund and they wished to send something to the Woman's Board. When I raised their wages in July, they added to the small sum they had in my keeping a special thank offering to make this up to a pound. I have sent this money to the Board. It will show their willingness to help the W. B. M. and their gratitude for the small increase in wages. It seemed rather pitiful to think of their giving it at once and when they could ill afford it. To-morrow and the next day I have my regular monthly meeting with them.

Later.—We had a good meeting together. Besides lessons and prayer meetings of our own, we are studying a book on Prayer and 1st and 2d Samuel, which all our mission helpers take up. A yearly examination is held sometime in July. This month we devoted the last afternoon to street preaching, the entire staff going to a village beyond the college



STARTING FOR THE VILLAGES

where one of the Bible women has a good work. Most of the Bible women could easily walk to this village but two bandies were ordered. It was still hot so I must go in a *bandy*. My horsekeeper was suffering with the country sore eyes, so could not drive my touring cart for me. I took the small horse cart which we call a *jutka* and with two Bible women and the singing books for the crowd, we jolted off, a tight fit! The other, a big country cart, held the *precious organ* carefully protected by a big cloth, a box of books, picture rolls and all of the Bible women who could crowd in. My evangelist, whose special duty was to care for the organ and set it up in place upon our arrival, perched on the front of the cart near the bullocks and driver. So off we started. The horse-cart load arrived first and we found the common between the street and the village flooded from the heavy rain of a day or so before. It was not deep however, and men and women were wading through and little brown children dressed only in anklets and necklaces were playing in the muddy water. It was difficult to find a good place, but we finally arranged ourselves in the shade of a building on a side street. While waiting for the slow moving bullock cart the Bible women who had proceeded the caravan, being used to this kind of work, began to sing and preach to the gathering crowd. It was an exciting moment when the clumsy cart came near and the organ was carefully lifted and set on its legs. To think that it was to speak for the first time after its long journey across the seas to the Hindu crowd! The Bible women as well as the Hindus looked with admiring eyes upon this new worker. A tall lank looking man evidently from another part of the country addressed me as "sir" and expressed a wish to hear our music. He said he was a teacher but he somewhat resembled a Sanyari with beads around his neck. He talked in English and listened attentively to us and bought a book before he left. When we began to sing there was a solid phalanx of small children in front, men and boys on one side and a few women in the rear. The Bible women were grouped on the other side, nineteen earnest women, —a contrast to those around them. We went on for some time singing the Tamil lyrics and explaining the meaning of the words, then the Bible women went off in different groups with the Bible pictures and song books to try to speak to others who had not ventured out. I stayed with the organ and with the people coming and going around us. My evangelist and I sold a few books and handed out leaflets. We sang again and talked to those who would listen. Some of my pupils had joined us, one of them just beginning to learn to read received our congratulations with

a happy face. A Catholic woman who at first was inclined to think she could not understand our Christian songs, finally joined our group and sang with the Bible women.

The organ is all that could be desired,—a good tone and convenient size! It is a great help in my classes held at the bungalow. I can hardly see now how I managed without it so long. It did not arrive in time for the last lecture but will be ready for the next one. I still get out many of the high-caste Hindu ladies at these lectures. We had a good number



A MADURA BIBLE WOMAN

of well educated Christian ladies also present. I shall be glad to tell of other occasions where this much appreciated organ will play its part faithfully. Under its stimulating influence I have already begun teaching the Bible women some special songs for our pupils in the homes. Please thank the donor most heartily.

Miss Sophie S. Holt writes from Adabazar, Turkey:—

All letters are opened and bear the mark of the inspector. We have been having practice in writing French until recently. This was an amusing and instructive pastime, but we are glad to use our mother tongue again.

I have much to be thankful for this year. My health continues excellent, and I find managing the school to be very easy, usually; although there are times of slight discouragement. Miss Kinney had started the machinery running in such good order, and everyone is so willing to help, that it all keeps on going almost automatically. Besides, this year, there is a serious element in the atmosphere which subdues too wild spirits.

It is impossible for us to realize what is going on in the rest of the world, for in our little nest all is so peaceful and calm. Not that we are indifferent to the sufferings of others, or over confident as to ourselves, but a remarkable self-control is everywhere manifest. Girls are great followers, and we teachers try to set an example of cheerfulness and faith and patience.

The seniors have a weekly prayer circle just among themselves. I am told that everyone in the class, with one exception, attends and offers prayer. I said to one of the girls that I would like to be present sometime if they would not feel a restraint from my presence. She said that the girls wouldn't pray as they do if a teacher were present, for they would then be thinking of the language they used, whereas now they were simply talking to God—or something to that effect.

The junior class is composed of rather flighty girls for the most part, and yet in our Bible lessons, I can see from their faces how deeply interested they are. So I do hope there is a real religious feeling in our school now. We all need it certainly. Many of the teachers, also, are showing a great interest in Bible teachings, and are anxious to know my opinion on certain questions.

To-night I feel a little sad because one of our teachers left us this morning, Miss Markarian. She was called home by telegraph on account of the illness of her aged father. I hope she will not be long absent, for she is such a help in the school. Her influence over the girls is great. She is the one who started the Prayer Circle among the seniors. All the girls love her. She will write me and tell me how conditions are so we can plan for her lessons if she is to be long absent.

Miss Gladys R. Stephenson writes from Smyrna, Turkey:—

Just a year ago to-day I sailed from New York. For the last few days I have naturally lived in the past, living over the experiences of a year ago, the home good-byes, the commission service and all of the other experiences in Boston and New York that meant so much. What terrible, undreamed of things have happened in that year.

You, doubtless, know more about Turkey and conditions here than we do. We are kept in absolute ignorance of actual conditions by the government, and even if we were sure of what was happening we are too near to judge wisely. We live from day to day, doing as best we can the things God gives us to do. School is going as well as or better than we expected. Finances are a problem, of course, but we are living as economically as possible and trusting—that is all we can do. So far there has been no serious talk of closing school. We have, of course, mentioned the possibility, but we are not considering it yet.

You have probably heard from Mr. Reed, or from some one of the other men in the station in regard to martial law in Smyrna. The thing that has torn my heart has been the sight of the thousands and thousands of neglected, half-starved soldiers Turkey has mustered together, villagers they are many of them, who have left their homes, their wives and their children entirely unprotected. We have watched family after family of Moslems leave Smyrna—passing our home in the night, with their possessions rolled up in a roll of blankets. It is just pitiful to hear the stories of suffering that come to us every day, and we are so helpless. . . . Miss Pohl is with us again and deep in work already.

Rev. F. B. Bridgman writes from Johannesburg, South Africa:—

South Africa is having a most anxious time just now. A rigid censorship is in force and we get only such scraps of news as are favorable to the government. But it cannot be disputed that the rebellion is very serious in its proportions and latent possibilities, if not probabilities. The local Dutch ministers have a tremendous influence over their people, far greater than ministers in most modern communities. The veneration of the back veld Boer for his *predikant* has almost something superstitious about it. If the Dutch ministry would come out publicly and strongly against the rebellion, I believe it would die out. But here in the Transvaal and the Free State these leaders keep silent. Where their sympathies are is shown by this incident. Yesterday I attended a meeting of the executive of the local Church Council (or Federation). The president this year is a Dutch minister, a Hollander by birth and education but now a naturalized Britisher. The Executive passed resolutions of loyalty to the Throne, praying for the success of the Allies, condemning the local rebellion, etc. But when it came to forwarding these resolutions to the authorities the president said he could not sign the documents. The meeting yesterday was to consider whether the president should not be called upon to resign. It was an electric occasion. From his state-

ments it was evident that the president's sympathies were with the Germans rather than the British. While he condemned the rebellion here yet he said he held the government responsible for bringing on the rebellion, particularly because it consented at the request of Britain to invade German South West Africa. I presume that the average Dutch minister would be considerably less pronounced (?) in loyalty than is this cultured man.

This rebellion is paralyzing every form of enterprise out here as the European War alone would never have done. But on the whole I am inclined to think that the Botha government is now getting the upper hand and that the outbreak may be over in a few more weeks, yet there is no saying. I'm glad to say that the natives are behaving in a calm and most commendable manner thus far.

Miss Margarita Wright writes from Barcelona, Spain :—

There have been many happenings in our Colegio this month which we know you will be interested in. We have noticed in our American papers reports of the typhoid epidemic in Barcelona and we hope they have not alarmed you. It has indeed been very serious down in the city, and various steps have been taken to improve matters,—from appointing committees to investigate the water supplies, to having a special procession pass through the city to beg the Virgin to bring the epidemic to an end! We have been very fortunate out here where we are, for there have been no cases at all of the fever, but we have taken all the important precautions,—such as drinking only boiled water, not eating fresh raw vegetables, and so on. The parents of some of our day pupils considered it so much safer here than in the city, that they brought their two daughters who had been attending the school, and a third one who had not come here before, to stay as boarding pupils until all the danger should be over.

Three weeks ago Miss Webb arranged to have a piano and violin recital given by Senor Federico Longas, a son of one of the Protestant pastors of the mission in Barcelona, and Senor Farre, a friend of his. Senor Longas is a very fine musician with a great deal of talent; and he has received high praise from noted musicians here in Spain. Senor Farre is doing his military service, and had to bribe some one to do sentinel duty for him, in order to be able to come out here. Their concert was most enjoyable, and was a stimulus to our piano and violin pupils.

We had our annual Christian Endeavor *Reunion de Companerismo* this month. That is the meeting when messages are read from the Chris-

tian Endeavor societies all over Spain. Similar meetings are held in all the Christian Endeavor societies, to which we send greetings, and a message in the form of a verse from the Bible. It gives us a spirit of unity in our aims and work with other Endeavorers in Spain. For the meeting this year, a large map of Spain was outlined on the floor, and as each greeting was read, a flower was placed on the city from which it came. We sang some of the songs we learned for the great meeting last May when Dr. Clark was here, and it was an enthusiastic meeting! It was a surprise to our new girls to learn that there are Christian Endeavor societies all over their country.

Miss Webb has started classes in what is to us a new system of gymnastics. She has heard and seen something of some classes in rhythmic gymnastics down in Barcelona, and had thought they seemed very attractive and very effective in developing good posture and attention. At the beginning of this school year, therefore, she made arrangements with the director of this system to give classes to our girls twice a week. He has studied the system in Dresden and has had appreciable success in his work in Barcelona. The girls are very enthusiastic, in spite of the fact that it is really hard work!

Last spring we organized a group of twenty Camp Fire Girls in the school, and they have been much interested in their meetings, and in working for the honors. We can't do it all as it is done in the States, but we adapt the work and fit it to the needs of our Spanish girls. They have great fun going on excursions out on the hills, and enjoy cooking their own dinners. Just now they are happy in the possession of a great secret. Miss Webb has allowed them this year the privilege of dressing the Christmas dolls for the little girls, and they are doing it with a neatness and efficiency that may win them the same privilege again.

The war is, of course, the great topic of thought and conversation these days. Our girls have been crocheting and knitting caps, mittens and mufflers for the soldiers, and on all sides and at all times one sees big girls and little girls, with their books and needles flying fast in the gray yarn. Even our little seven-year-old is hard at work crocheting a muffler, and she does it well. Our wildest and most unrestrained girl is so engrossed in her mittens that we can scarcely believe this quiet, subdued, busy child is she herself. Then, too, they have made quite a pile of aprons, petticoats and other garments for the children of Belgian refugees in England. Last Saturday we took a collection to help pay for the materials for all these things, and it amounted to nearly twenty dollars,—quite a sum, we thought, for our group of seventy.

THE WOMAN'S PART

Through the kindness of Miss Ruth Rouse, traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, our attention has been called to a remarkable series of *Papers for War Times*, published by a group of English men and women, drawn from various Christian bodies and political parties, issued fortnightly by the Oxford University Press. The following extracts are taken from "The Woman's Part," by Elma K. Paget, published in November. Subscriptions for this series at the rate of five cents each may be sent to the New York office of the University Press. At the time of this writing about sixteen of these Papers have appeared.

SIMPLICITY

Two things menace peace, one externally, the other internally. They are militarism and luxury. While our men go forth to fight the one, women at home must finally crush the other. Extravagance in dress and food have become as competitive as our armaments and if the budget for armaments has been in the hands of the men, women have been chiefly responsible for the budget of luxury. . . . We learn prudence in a hard school, under an austere master, but if we are to fulfill our part we women must take our lessons seriously, binding them about our necks, writing them on the tables of our hearts. . . .

FAITH

Here is the supreme contribution of women in war,—that we may establish again our faith and the faith of our nation. If we dare to send our men to war in the name of God we have to see that his name is honoured and hallowed at home. Out in the trenches or on the high seas men look up to God unashamed, for faith is a part of reality and God draws near in the time of man's need. But we who are the traditional guardians of faith have proved ourselves careless and indifferent. . . .

We can determine at this time to bring God more into our life, our work, our ideals and our homes. We can humbly regain old-fashioned habits of family prayer because our lives are scorched with the fire of anxiety for those we love. We recover "grace" at meal time, so childish, so simple, so forgotten, because we have learned that our bread is daily bread bought at the cost of men's lives; it is a sacramental feast. We recover Sunday with its quiet and dignity, its home life and recognition of God, because our hearts are broken for want of him and his peace. We examine anew our shifting moral standards in the quiet light of the Christian standard and recognize how desperately we have failed. The vulgar play, the suggestive book look strangely garish now and we have little use for them. We want God, O, how much we want God! The nation needs Him too and women can bring him once more into the camp of national life.

"Victories are won," said Marshal Oyama, "by faith and discipline; faith that knows no fear of death, discipline that will obey orders." In some true sense women might have established both faith and discipline in the life of the world, but we have dissipated our power.

LOVE

There is yet something left for women to set forth. There is Love. We have heard of the world-wide solidarity of labour, but it has broken. We thought that art rose above all nationalities and divisions, but music and beauty once common to mankind have been banned and destroyed. Even knowledge has suffered in the scornful repudiation of laurels rightly won and respectfully given. Sorrow alone is common to all. There is here neither German nor Russian, Belgian, Austrian, Servian, French nor English. And this sorrow rests chiefly on the hearts of women, so that transcending all divisions we know ourselves to be one in our motherhood as nothing, as no one else is one. Motherhood, womanhood has reached her Calvary. Then let the words on our lips be words of forgiveness and love.

Timely Words from Robert E. Speer.

"We hope that this war situation will recall the church to the sacrificial principle of missions. The church as a whole has never done anything sacrificial. An average of a few dimes a year from each member has represented the measure of her missionary giving and now there are some who doubt whether the church can continue to do even this. . . . What warrant have we in a time of distress for making Christ and his causes suffer first? Our fathers did not do this in the infinitely darker days of the Civil War. They rose then to a greater fidelity. Some of our foreign missionary organizations were born then. Others sent out during the war the greatest companies of re-enforcements they had ever sent. The war which now shadows the world and the sacrifices which are willingly made in it should shame our timidity and our tame trifling with duty, and call us to deal with life as a reality and with the work of Christ in the world as worth more devotion than national honor or commercial advantage or racial pride. Every soldier dying for his country on a European battlefield, every home giving up its blood and tears, is a summons and a reproach to us men and women who have accepted the Christ of the Cross but not the Cross of Christ. If they have counted their cause above their lives and their every possession, why not we? What they freely yield to their lords of war and death shall not Christians give with joy to their Lord of Life and Peace?"



Our Work at Home

AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

Disappointments

Dr. Jowett somewhere uses the phrase, "the friendly preservative of difficulty." Disappointments to our plans and our hopes make progress in missionary lines difficult.

I have been wondering as to the preservative qualities which may have lain concealed within the rough shells of disappointment forced into our hands—last year, let us say, as we prosecuted our work.

The year was entered upon in high hopes, with some new ideas seething in our brains, firmer purposes steadying us along the old as well as the untried ways. Then disappointment bore down upon us, and that with a calm unconcern which was disturbing, not to say irritating.

Have these disappointments of mine been indeed "friendly"? And what have they preserved for me? In trying to work out the problem let me put down three disappointments which rise from out the past.

First, the spectre of unexpectedly small attendance at some carefully planned meeting.

"I am so sorry there are no more out to-day, but ——"

The reasons follow,—a lecture, a club meeting, a Red Cross sewing day absorbed the time and thought of some "who would surely have come otherwise." A few were ill, others couldn't leave the children, the rest "just wouldn't come, and what *can* we do to get hold of them!"

The fact remains that there has been a widespread disappointment, yours and mine, because all our efforts haven't yet made our programs so full of interest and power as to draw the women in great numbers.

Again, our hearts have sunk because some women who turned our way and seemed to appreciate the King's business or the appeal of the child, have stayed away so many times since we thought they had begun to love what we loved. Where was the real heart-interest? After all, was it but a fleeting glance our way? And the Master's call so pleading—his highway among the nations becoming so glorious. For His sake we mourn that any Christian woman fails to care.

The third disappointment lurks in secret and would fain be let alone. But I must have it out in the light and measure it—I am disappointed in myself! You are disappointed in yourself, are you not? We expected to do more, to be more last year than ever before in the work, and now —! Lack of meeting-attendance, lack of heart-interest, failure to reach our own ideals in personal life, here they are, and now how are they “friendly” to me? Why they are just *stimulating*, every one of them, vitally, vigorously, perpetually *stimulating*. They are salt to our souls, preservative indeed. Life would be flat without them. Let them act like an uplift for 1915.

Too small attendance?

A good opportunity for personal work—the sweetest, most rewarding of all efforts—and every individual secured counts for more than one.

Too little deep heart-interest?

Yes, but we will try for her again, and this time with earnest prayer that the Divine Spirit may do his work, too.

Too poor a tool myself?

Humbly at His feet we fall, confessing all our self-confidence, our haste to run ahead of him, and in our lowliness we find a new Power.

WAYS OF WORKING

A SUCCESSFUL HOME LEAGUE

There are in every church a large number of women who are unable to attend the meetings of the auxiliary with regularity, if at all. They may be permanently on the absent list by reason of age or employment or ill health, yet the organized work of the women of their church is, or should be, of vital interest to them. The question of how to strengthen the bond between these women and the society is a most perplexing one. Closely allied to this, is that of the best way to keep those temporarily absent so closely in touch with the church that when they return they can immediately enter into the work and spirit of the society.

The way the Woman's Union of the West Roxbury Congregational Church is trying to work out these problems may prove helpful to other auxiliaries. In this particular society the membership fee paid to the Union (a federated society) gives the choice of attending one of three sections, one meeting in the afternoon and two in the evening. It seemed,

therefore, probable that the call for the boxes of the Home League would be limited. The Union decided to supplement these by printing a letter after each program meeting of the adult section, which should be a report of the meeting and should include a careful review of the address. The editor writes as concisely as possible while keeping to an informal style, and tries to tell just what she would like to know if she were absent herself,—how many were present, who took part, what business was done, etc. There is also a chance to advertise coming events as well as to tell of those which have taken place since the previous meeting.

The following circular was sent to all who seemed eligible for membership:—

The Woman's Union is, this year, starting a new department,—that of the "Home League." With the formation of this department it is felt that provision is made whereby every woman of the parish can be closely identified with the missionary activities of the church, as the program meetings of the Woman's Union are held in the afternoon, those of the Anatolia Club in the evening, and any who are unable to attend either society can now have the meetings brought to them.

Boxes have been prepared containing full missionary programs, consisting of pictures illustrating life in the countries discussed, articles from magazines of current interest, and missionary information. These boxes will be left at the homes of the members at regular intervals, thus forming a kind of church circulating library.

Besides this, it is planned to send each member of the League a letter after each program meeting of the Woman's Union, giving a full report of the meeting and any items of interest it is thought the members of the Home League might enjoy.

Membership

Any woman of the church may belong to this department by notifying the Chairman, Mrs. ———, of her inability to be present at the meetings, for any reason, and her desire to be enrolled in the Home League. Those who are obliged to be absent temporarily can have the monthly news letter sent to them upon request, thus keeping in close touch with the work and plans of the society.

This is a new department, and the full working plans will have to be formed as we ascertain what is especially desired by the members. We shall, therefore, be especially grateful for suggestions and advice which may be sent to Mrs. ———. We wish to start the League the second week in October, and Mrs. ——— would be glad to have the names of as many members as possible before that time.

The responses were hearty and appreciative, seven asking for boxes and twenty-five for the monthly letter.

A member of the church presented the society with a hand mimeograph, and the printing of fifty two-page letters costs about thirty-four cents. The children of the Mission Band are the messengers.

The program meeting is held the first Wednesday of each month, on

the following Saturday the children who carried the boxes receive postals asking that the boxes be collected and brought to the Sunday school the next day. The new letters are then prepared. The boxes are looked over and brought up-to-date and copies of the church calendars for the month, as well as the letter are added to each. The letters and boxes, the latter well wrapped and addressed, are taken to the children's meeting which takes place the second Wednesday of each month, and are given to them to distribute. A record is kept of those who take the boxes so that postals may be sent them the following month. This society feels that it has only made a beginning. There must be many ways in which these members of the Home League can actively co-operate with the auxiliary and thus increase its efficiency many fold. It would be most helpful if societies who have worked out these problems would give their experiences in these columns.

M. W. W.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF BEING A SHUT-IN

Last summer Miss Caroline E. Bush, so long one of our missionaries in Harpoot, wrote to the Woman's Association at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York,—the society whose representative on the foreign field she was for many years,—the little sketch which is given herewith. It was written from the Minnie Seaside Rest in Old Orchard, Maine.—THE EDITOR.

I have long been desiring to tell you, from my experience, some of the advantages of being a "Shut-in," if you can believe that there are such. As I sat at my window in Auburndale and watched the people, young and old, tearing down the street to catch the trains for business, or high school, "None of that any more for me," I said, and drank a little drop of comfort.

As I sit with LIFE AND LIGHT, or the *Missionary Herald* open before me I have plenty of time to close my eyes after each stirring article for a little quiet work of intercession. To tell the truth, I never have had time enough, in all my life, for reading, and now what a feast of books and papers I enjoy!

The Bible is the cream of all. It seems just made for me, in my weariness and pain. The Holy Spirit is the Comforter still. The Psalms of David are my cries to God, and Christ still heals and casts out devils.

I cannot often have my room alone, for prayer, nor could I kneel, even were I alone, but I can sit in my easy chair, looking out upon the waves,

or go with faltering step across the room, saying in my heart, "Lord, my soul is on its knees," and I do get blessed answers to prayer.

God's sympathy is reflected so wonderfully in the hearts of his children. This house of "rest" is full of the finest people, loving and generous, so books and fruit and flowers and gracious little visits from them make every day bright. Two of the guests are my dear missionary brother and sister, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Herrick, now of Broadway Tabernacle. It would make you smile to see some of the dear friends, in their fourscore years, lead me around as if I were the aged one. I am afraid you might drop a tear over the pathos of it. But you would surely have laughed to see my joy when, one day, our charming Mrs. S. of New York lighted up my room by her presence.

One of the blessed day dreams that I shall have in the future is the tender, sympathetic petitions which they say that each leader of morning devotions has offered for me. Several of these good clergymen have been to my room and had a quiet service of prayer for me and I shall never forget the solemn, comforting communion service held at my request in the drawing room last Sunday afternoon. It was as if the "Spirit, like a dove, rested upon us."

You will be glad to know that my attendant gets nearer to my heart, day by day. She is so pretty, so witty, and knows so much about many things. I could not have this lovely care, including the being read to in her own particularly fascinating way, were I not a Shut-in.

Then there is the background of my life, to dream over, . . . the devoted father and mother in the little birthplace-parsonage in Norwich, Conn.; the work of ten years in our school in Harpoot, and the long, long years of touring with my own dear Miss Seymour and Miss Poole and the year in Van and the one in Marsovan come into a new light and bring me sorrow, or joy. In all my comforts of the present, or the daydreams of the past, I never forget your love and generous care. God bless and reward you and, in spite of the present sorrow of the whole world, give you his peace.

**"He never asks of us such busy service
As leaves no time for resting at His feet."**

"IT MUST NOT, IT MUST NOT SUFFER LOSS"

The great war is a challenge to every Christian. In the breakdown of the principles of our Christian faith as shown in this mad struggle between Christian nations the cause of Christ receives a shock throughout the world. It is He, wounded and sore bestead, who summons his followers. It is His flag which waves in the thick of the fight. It is His friends who are likeliest to quit the field in confusion and disaster.

As though the voice of God spoke from the skies, the present combat calls on us to close up the lines, and by one supreme effort of every power we have, and all we hope to have, to hold what we have won and make advance.

Great missionary societies of Europe face utter ruin. With war and famine and non-employment at home; with ships out of commission and manufactories closed, churches of warring nations cannot sustain their wing in the missionary army. It is for us not only to carry on our own share undiminished, but to supply what is lacking in theirs.

America, with bounteous harvests that shout aloud to God in their plenty, with peace at home and abroad, is abundantly able to shoulder the missionary enterprises of the world; and to carry on the campaign alone until this awful struggle of the nations is past.

No "evidences of Christianity" ever written would have half the power as such a rising of American Christians to help their brethren. We can do it if we will. We have the money, the resources, the membership, the organization. Have we the spirit?

There are enough women already enlisted in missionary societies to rouse the churches if we are ourselves aroused. First let us go to our knees to know God's will, to catch a glimpse of the wide sovereignty of Jesus threatened on every hand, to hearten our courage with a clear view of the opulence of our untouched resources; then forward in a campaign to double the gifts of last year, in order to sustain the sorely tried mission enterprises crushed in the great war. This is not a time for retreat. It is a time to press forward in an agony of prayer and love and courage.

"Lift high his royal banner,
It must not, it must not
Suffer loss."

—Helen Barrett Montgomery.

OUR BOOK TABLE

The Edinburgh Conference of 1910, through its Continuation Committee, has kept the churches in constant touch with the needs of the foreign field. The conferences held in India, China and Japan, with John R. Mott as chairman, have given us most valuable and illuminating opinions of missionaries and of native Christians who have studied at close range special needs; and missionary experts at home have given us the results of their conferences.

The third Report of the "Board of Missionary Preparation," which was held at Kansas City in January, 1914, is now before us. The discussion of the preparation of ordained missionaries, educational missionaries, medical missionaries and nurses, women of foreign missionary service, is of special interest, not only to Mission Boards and candidates for foreign service, but also to anyone who is interested in the speedy coming of Christ's kingdom.

Women are represented on many of the committees, and our Home Secretary, Miss Calder, is a member of the Executive Committee, with Dr. J. L. Barton as chairman. Naturally the committee on preparation for women for foreign missionary service is largely made up of the women secretaries of various denominational boards, with Miss Calder as chairman. Personal knowledge, which comes with years of close touch with the work, and a wide correspondence with workers at the front result in a most valuable presentation of the preparation needed both at home and on the foreign field.

In view of the awakening womanhood of the world and the demand in the Far East of "Western learning," Miss Calder emphasizes the fact that "Our missionary societies must send out a larger number of specially trained women in order to increase the quantity and the quality of educational missionary work, for it is only Christian education of the highest type that can counteract the forces of evil liberated by the impact of the West and the East."

Every young woman who cherishes the hope of foreign missionary service should "read, study and inwardly digest" the expert advice contained in this Report.

The Coptic Church in Egypt.

About six per cent of the population of Egypt, or some 670,000 persons, we are told, belong to the Coptic Church. They constitute a distinct community, with their own schools, cemeteries and civil laws. While only four per cent of the Moslem population can read and write, more than ten per cent of the Copts can do so. The Copts in the cities are clever merchants and the number of extremely wealthy Coptic families has considerably increased. The Egyptian Protestants are largely persons who have abandoned the Church of the Copts, but there is no such chasm between Protestantism and Romanism. Protestants feel a sense of historical relationship to the ancient church, desire its reformation, contribute to its schools and church construction, attend its congresses. American missionaries are invited repeatedly to speak in Coptic churches. This has gone so far that the solemn ritualistic services on Good Friday have been suspended, and Mr. Reed, a Presbyterian clergyman, invited in to give an exposition of the Scriptures. Great numbers of Coptic laymen and school-teachers and some Coptic priests have been educated in American Presbyterian schools and cherish the friendliest feelings for the evangelical church. There is, further, a distinct movement of reformation in the ancient church of Egypt—an advancing use of the Arabic colloquial in place of the unintelligible Coptic, an increasing use of the Scriptures in the services, more preaching and Bible exposition, growth of schools for girls, and other work for women. The development of Sunday schools in the Coptic churches is proposed as the most promising way of transforming it in an evangelical sense. There could hardly be a more certain guaranty of a Reformed Church of Egypt than a widespread movement of this kind.—*Exchange.*

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
 Who pays in advance of the birth of each year,
 Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
 And casts round the office a halo of cheer.

He never says "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
 I'm getting more magazines now than I read;"
 But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
 In fact we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
 How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance!
 We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
 The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

—*The Lamp.*

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from December 1 to December 31, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Bucksport, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 5; Calais, Aux. (Th. Off., 30.50), 39.50; Machias, Friends, 5, S. S., 15; Sherman Mills, Washburn Mem. Ch., Ladies, 3; Squa Pan, Ch., 1; Steuben, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 6; Thomaston, Aux., 14; Warren, Ch., 1, 89 50

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Auburn, 5; Bath, Winter St. Ch., Aux., 63.35; Benton Falls, Ch., 4; Bethel, Aux., 3; Bridgton, Aux., 13.75, C. E. Soc., 10; Bridgton, South, Aux., 5; Brunswick, Aux., 90; Farmington, Aux., 14; Gorham, Aux., 75; Minot Center, Aux., 25; North Waterford, Ch., 3; Portland, Second Parish Ch., Aux., 2.78, State St. Ch., Aux., 187; Portland, South, Meeting House Hill Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 5), 15; Westbrook, Ch., 3.67; York Village, Aux., 25, C. E. Soc., 13,

Total, 646 85

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Friend, J. L. B., 25 00

Concord.—W. C. T. U., 15; Aux., Dr. Elizabeth Hoyt-Stevens, 25, 40 00

New Hampshire Branch.—Mrs. W. L. Fickett, Treas., 120 North State St., Concord. Alton, Ch., 3.60; North State Ch., 2; Concord, Aux., Th. Off., 75.70; Derry, Central Ch., Aux., 17.50; Dublin, Trinitarian Ch., 2.25; East Andover, S. S., 2.15; Exeter, Aux., Th. Off., 42; Gilmanton, Ch., 1.94; Gilsum, Ch., 9; Goffstown, Aux. (with prev. contri to const. L. M. Mrs. Laura E. Gerould), 2.55; Harrisville, Ch., 1; Henniker, Ch., 4.77, C. E. Soc., 25; Hillsboro Center, Ch., 1.50; Littleton, Aux., 70.20, Prim. S. S., 1.50; Lyme, Aux., 17; Nashua, Miss. Outlook Soc. (prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Emma H. Weston), Nelson, Miss. Soc., 9; Pembroke, Ch., 3; Piermont, Jr. C. E. Soc., 8, Homeland Cir., 1.75; Portsmouth, North Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 33), 63.50; Rochester, Ch., 30; Salem, Ch., 5; South Lyndeboro, Ch., 3; Sullivan, First Ch., 2.35; Swanzey, Aux., 6.77; Tamworth, Ch., 3.72; West Concord, Ch., 5.55; Westmoreland, Ch., 1, 422 60

Portsmouth.—Mrs. E. P. Kimball, 50 00

Total, 547 60

VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Bennington, Second Ch., S. S., 10; Brattleboro, Aux., Th. Off. (50 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. F. Marion Hawley, Miss Florence M. Hemenway), 53.03; Burlington, First Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 72), 99; Castleton, Miss. Club (Th. Off., 16.50), 21; Chelsea, C. E. Soc., 10; Corinth, East, Aux., Th. Off., 7.70; Cornwall, Aux., Th. Off., 24.15; Danville, Aux., Th. Off., 16; Dummerston, Ch., 1.75; Essex Junction, Th. Off., 10.50;

Hardwick, East, Aux., 14; Hinesburg, Aux., Th. Off., 4.28; Jeffersonville, Aux., Th. Off. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Elsie C. Smith), 25.90; Jericho Corners, Second Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 5; Middletown Springs, Aux., Th. Off., 15.35; Milton, Aux., Th. Off., 8; Montgomery Center, Ch., 2; North Craftsbury, Ch., 14; Norwich, Aux., Th. Off., 13 50; Randolph, Woman's Miss. Union, 25; Richmond, Aux., 12; Rochester, Aux., Th. Off., 11.45; Royalton, S. S., 2.50; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., Aux., 110.21; South Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 38), 43; Saxton's River, Ch., 7.76, Merry Rills, 9.06, C. E. Soc., 7.18; Stowe, Aux., Th. Off., 15.50, C. E. Soc., 2 70; Thetford, Ch., 4; Waterbury, Aux., 22; Westminster, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 5; Westminster West, Aux. (Th. Off., 5.50), 7.50; Winooski, Aux., Th. Off., 4.50; Woodstock, Aux., 50, C. E. Soc., 5, 702 52

MASSACHUSETTS.

Friend, 500 00

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. Henry A. Smith, Treas., 12 Belmont St., Lowell. Andover, Abbot Academy, 55, West Ch., 22.59; Lawrence, United Ch., Aux., 21.19, C. R., 3.81; Lexington, Hancock Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Wilmington, S. S., 2; Winchester, Aux., 15, 124 50

Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Hatchville, Aux., 6; North Falmouth, Ch., 9.65; West Yarmouth, South Evan, Ch., 2.61, 18 26

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Dalton, S. S., Home Dept., 25, Mrs. Warren's Cl., 5; Hinsdale, Aux., 17.36; Housatonic, Aux., 13; Lee, Second Aux., 106; Monterey, Aux., 22; North Adams, Aux., 123; Pittsfield, South Ch., Aux., 15.06, C. R., 53 cents; Richmond, Aux., 33.75; Stockbridge, Aux., 3. Less expenses, 10.52, 353 18

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Emily Eastman, Treas., Ward Hill. Newbury, First Ch., 14.21; Rowley, First Ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., 5.50, 19 71

Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly. Th. Off. at Ann. Meet., 30; Mrs. Proctor and Mrs. Stimpson, 20; Essex, Aux., Holiday Memorial Gift in loving mem. of Mrs. J. B. Grinnell and Miss Helen Grinnell Mears, 25; Lynnfield Center, Centre Ch., 17.05, Inter. C. E. Soc., 15; Peabody, West Ch., 5; Pigeon Cove, Ch., 5; Salem, Tabernacle Ch., Pro Christo Soc., 10; Swampscott, First Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 1, 128 05

Franklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Buckland, Aux., 6.85; Northfield, Aux., 22.35, Evening Aux., 12, C. R., 25.65; Orange, Aux., 48, Light Bearers, 2; Shelburne, First Ch., 28.01; Sunderland, Aux., 12, 156 86

Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux., 46; Amherst, South, Aux., 30; Belchertown, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Thomas

Allen), 35; Cummington, Village Ch., 16; Goshen, Ch., 3.60; Hadley, Aux., 1.95; Hatfield, Wide Awakes, 5; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. M. L. Burton, Mrs. R. G. Curtis, Miss Maud Hammond, Mrs. Irving Maurer), 25.79, First Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 200; Worthington, Ch., 6.84, 370 18

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Clafin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Hudson, S. S., Prim. Dept., 2; Natick, F. M. S., Th. Off., 40.75; Northboro, S. S., Prim. Dept., 5; South Framingham, Aux., Add'l Th. Off., 3; South Sudbury, Ch., 1.65; West Medway, Aux., 5, 57 40

Newtonville.—Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy, 25 00

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Abington, Aux. (Th. Off., 23.10), 26; Bridgewater, East, Aux., Th. Off., 6.45, C. E. Soc., 3; Cohasset, Second Ch., 3.47; Easton, Aux., Th. Off., 11; Hingham Centre, Aux. (Th. Off., 43), 50; Marshfield Hills, Second Trinitarian Ch., 2.43; Plympton, C. E. Soc., 2.50; Quincy, Bethany Ch., Women, 121.86; Sharon, Prim. S. S., 9; Stoughton, Aux. (Th. Off., 15.26), 20.26; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 35, Union Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 39.70, 330 67

North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Ashby, Aux., 33.26; Boxborough, Mrs. Viets, 5; Concord, E. N. P., 20, Harvard, Aux., 2, 60 26

Old Colony Branch.—Mrs. Howard Lothrop, Treas., 3320 No. Main St., Fall River. Fall River, Mrs. George L. Richards, 100; Raynham Centre, First Ch., 3.38; South Dartmouth, Ch., 5; Taunton, Winslow Ch., 15.61; West Tisbury, First Ch., 4.58, 128 57

Scituate.—Income of Mary F. Perry Trust, 10 00

South Hadley.—Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 17 00

Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Monson, S. S., Home Dept., 10; Palmer, First Ch., 4; Springfield, Mrs. F. C. Stedman, 5, 19 00

Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Allston, C. E. Soc., 20; Arlington Heights, Park Ave. Ch., 10; Auburndale, Aux., 61; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 30, Old South Ch., Bible School, 4.87, Union Ch., Chandler Cir., 7, Monday Eve. Miss. Club, 12.50; Brighton, Aux., 105; Brookline, Mrs. William H. Teel, 10, Leyden Ch., Woman's Union, 60; Cambridge, First Ch., Shepard Guild, 90, S. S., Prim. Dept., 30, North Ch., 77.48, Pilgrim Ch., 25.37, Woman's Miss. Soc., 25, C. R., 43 cents, Prospect St. Ch., Woman's Guild (C. R., 2.54), 77.54; Canton, Evang'l Ch., 30; Dorchester, Central Ch., Aux., 26.75, Second Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 35.10), 37.10, Village Ch., Aux., 5.50, Y. L. M. S., 30; Faneuil, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Frances A. Delaney), 34; Hyde Park, Aux., 100; Jamaica Plain, Boylston Ch., Aux., 45; Mansfield, Woman's Union, 20; Newton, Eliot Ch., Helpers, 25, C. R., 12.76; Newton Centre, First Ch., Ladies' Soc., 33, C. R., 1.27; Newton Highlands, Aux., 26.28, C. R., 20.20; Newtonville, Central Ch., Aux., 125, Children's Miss. Club, 14.75; Roxbury, Highland Ch.,

Inter. Dept., 14.44, Imm.-Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept. (Th. Off., 3.75), 84.75; Somerville, Broadway Ch., Aux., 40, Friends, in mem. of Mrs. H. H. Leavitt, 25, Prospect Hill Ch., 30; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 37, C. E. Soc., 10, Waverley, First Ch., 37.39; Wellesley Hills, Aux., 13, 1,529 38

Worcester Co. Branch.—Miss Sara T. Southwick, Treas., 144 Pleasant St., Worcester, Ashburnham, Ch., 14.25; Athol, Evang'l Ch., 68.21, C. E. Soc., 5.12; Clinton, German Ch., 5; Lancaster, Sunshine Club, 1; Leominster, Pilgrim Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept., 10; West Boylston, Aux., 13.30; West Brookfield, W. F. Miss. Study Cl., 10; Whitinsville, Mrs. G. M. Whitin, 100; Worcester, Memorial Ch., C. E. Soc., 1, Old South Ch., Woman's Assoc., 170.88, Little Light Bearers, 10.05, Olds Club, 50, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 23, Plymouth Ch., Woman's Assoc., 35, 521 61

Total, 4,369 92

LEGACY.

Worcester.—Harriet Wheeler Damon, by Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, add'l, 50 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Pawtucket, Park Place Ch., C. R., 6.42; Saylesville, Aux., 14.83; Seekonk, Mass., Ch., 4, 25 25

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Canterbury, Ch., 3, C. E. Soc., 2; Colchester, Aux., Th. Off., 16; East Woodstock, Clover Cir., 20; Groton, S. S., 18; Hampton, Ch., 2.70; Jewett City, Aux., Th. Off., 3.75; Lebanon, Aux., Th. Off., 7; New London, First Ch., Aux., 10; Norwich, First Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 7, Park Ch., Aux. (Mrs. Osgood, 25) (Th. Off., add'l, 2), 27, Second Ch., Aux., 35, S. S., 7.67; Old Lyme, Aux., 38; Putnam, Aux. (Th. Off., 58.75) (50 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. W. R. Barber, Mrs. F. E. Clark), 73, C. R., 17.50; Salem, Ch., 3; Scotland, C. E. Soc., 2.50; Woodstock, Aux. (Th. Off., 35), 56.67, Pansy Jr. Aux., 25, 374 79

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Berlin, Mrs. F. L. Wilcox, 10; Broad Brook, Ch., 14.23; Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., Aux. (Th. Off. and Mite Boxes, 10), 13, S. S., Prim. Dept., 8, First Ch., S. S., 28 cents, Immanuel Ch., Girls' Miss. Club, 20, S. S., 12.37, Park Ch., Y. W. M. S., 30; Kensington, C. R., 7; Manchester, Second Ch., 103.12; Mansfield, First Ch., 10; New Britain, South Ch., Aux., 15, Mr. D. O. Rogers, 214.50, C. R., 1.37; Rocky Hill, Ch., 11.20; Rockville, Aux., 40; Southington, Aux., 20; Suffield, F. M. S., 79; Union, Ch., 2; West Hartford, S. S., 20; West Stafford, Ch., 3, 634 07

New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Wooley, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Friend, 100; Friend, 43; Friends, 15; Branford, Aux., 65; Bridgeport, First Ch., 215, West End Ch., 20; Brookfield Center, Aux., 3; Canaan, Pilgrim Ch., M. C. (to const. L. M. Mrs. W. J. Hat-

maker), 25; Centerbrook, Aux., 11.35; Cheshire, Aux., 50; Cornwall, Second Ch., Aux., 12.60; Derby, Aux., 7; Falls Village, Ch., 6.50; Goshen, C. E. Soc., 25; Guilford, Aux., 100; Haddam, C. E. Soc., 5; Higginum, Willing Workers, 3.50, C. E. Soc., 10; Ivoryton, Aux., 25; Kent, Aux., 20, Prim. S. S., 1.50; Killingworth, Aux., 8.50; Meriden, Center Ch., Aux., 73; Middlebury, Aux. (to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Mary Squires, Mrs. Julia Treat), 50; Middlefield, Ch., 8.82; Middletown, First Ch., Aux. (25 from Mrs. J. H. Bunce to const. L. M. Mrs. William A. Wheatley, 25 from Friend to const. L. M. Mrs. A. Burton Crampton), 165, S. S., Miss Hazen's Cl., 25; Naugatuck, Aux., 26; New Canaan, Aux., 18; New Haven, Center Ch., Aux., 110.87; Newtown, Aux., 16.78; Northford, Aux., 14; Norwalk, Aux., 25; Portland, Aux., 13.50; Redding, Aux., 5; Ridgefield, Aux., 1; Salisbury, Aux., 51.77; Seymour, Aux., 10, Miss. Study Cl., 30; Sharon, C. E. Soc., 20; Sherman, Aux., 26.50; South Canaan, Ch., 10; Southport, S. S., 30; Stratford, Aux., 20; Washington, Aux., 30.26; Westbrook, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M., Mrs. Elmer A. Lynne); Westport, Aux., 26; Whitneyville, Aux., 21; Winsted, First Ch., Aux., 10.36, Second Ch., Aux., 1; Woodbury, C. E. Soc., 20, 1,630 81

Total, 2,639 67

NEW YORK.

Corbettsville.—Friend, 37 50
 New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Miss Josephine L. Roberts, 8; New Lebanon, Ch., 10; Phenix, First Ch., 28.14; Riga, First Ch., 6.30; Rushville, Ch., 12; Seneca Falls, Memorial Ch., 11.72, 76 16

Total, 113 66

LEGACY.

East Bloomfield.—Mrs. Eliza S. Goodwin, by Homer R. Steele, Extr., 1,000 00

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Martha N. Hooper, The Victoria, 14th and Clifton Sts., Washington, D. C., Md., Baltimore, Associate Ch., W. M. S., 23; N. J., Hawthorn, First Ch., 2; N. C., Southern Pines, First Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 15.53; Pa., Philadelphia, Central Ch., 38.77, 79 30

PENNSYLVANIA.

Williamsport.—Union Miss. Study Cl., 35 00

CHINA.

LEGACY.

Foochow.—Miss Alice W. Hall, by Dr. H. N. Kinnear, Extr., 246 64

Donations,	\$8,342 99
Buildings,	666 50
Specials,	150 28
Legacies,	1,296 64

Total, \$10,456 41

TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1914 TO DEC. 31, 1914.

Donations,	\$17,347 95
Buildings,	1,619 00
Specials,	426 28
Legacies,	1,456 64

Total, \$20,879 87

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously acknowledged,	\$83,050 23
Receipts of the month,	666 50

Total, \$83,716 73

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for November, 1914

MRS. W. W. FERRIER, Treasurer, 2716 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

CALIFORNIA.

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. A. Evans, Treas., Mill Valley, Angels' Camp, 1; Benicia, 2; Berkeley, Bethany, 1, North, 15; Campbell, 12; Collection at Ann. Meet. W. B. M. P., 61.75; Collection at Ann. Meet. No. Cal. Branch, 10.30; Cradle Roll, 2; Lockeford, 5; Lodi, 7.50; Martinez, 3.31; Oakland, Boulevard, 2.50, First, 105, Special for equipment Tehchow Hospital, 153, Fruitvale, 3, Olivet, 5, Pilgrim, 22.13; Oleander, 6.65; Palo Alto, 12.50; San Francisco, First, 19.02, 26.64, Cradle Roll, 2.50; Santa Rosa, 5; Saratoga, Cradle Roll, 1; Sunnyvale, 7.50, 492 30

Southern California Branch.—Miss Emily M. Barrett, Treas., 178 Centre St., Pasadena, Compton, 5; Corona, 50, Mrs. Birdsall, 10; Glendale, 5; Long Beach, 25; Los Angeles, First, 241.85, I. O. C. Cl., 25, Garvanza, 10, Young People's Bible Cl., 10, Park, 7.50, Trinity, 10, Vernon, Philaetha Cl., 30, West End, 5; Pasadena, First, 50, Junior C. E., 15, Bible School,

13, Mrs. Day's Cl., 2, T. G. Cl., 15, Dr. Packard's Cl., 5, K. T. B. Cl., 10, Lake Ave., 50, Intermediate C. E., 10, Neighborhood, 5, West Side, 15; Pomona, 50; Redlands, 125; Riverside, 20; San Bernardino, 25; Santa Barbara, 12, B. B. William's Cl., 12.50; S. S. Primary Cl., 2.05, Cradle Roll, 7.15; San Diego, Logan Heights, 10; La Mesa, 27; Ontario, 25, Light Bearers, 3.55, 943 60

OREGON.

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland, Cedar Mills, 12; Eugene, 25; Hassalo, 1; Portland, First, 54 50; Sunnyside, 5.50, 99 00

WASHINGTON.

Washington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas., 1533 18th Ave., Seattle, Sunnyside, Mrs. Young's Cl. for Brousa Scholarship, 5; Spokane, Westminster, Miss Waitte's Cl. for Lintsing, 8.87, Cl. of Girls, 5.10, 18 87

Total, 1,553 77

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